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acquired two chromosomes (in the unreduced nucleus) in the course of domestication.

EDUCATION OF INFUSORIA IN INGESTION OF FOOD

Metelnikow (C. R. Soc. Biol., Paris, 1913, pp. 701-704) states that infusoria may be brought to use more selection in the taking of substances. By using substances only slightly injurious or even substances with no nutritive qualities, he found such substances would be taken indiscriminately at first; but after a period of hours or days they cease to take them in. Such substances, at first taken freely and later refused, were aluminium in emulsion, sudan red, phosphorus, sepia, and carmine. In some instances the presence of another substance would induce them to swallow particles which they had learned to refuse. For example, they would take a mixture of sepia and carmine when they refused carmine alone.

SPIROSTYLE IN SPERMATOOA

Champy (C. R. Soc. Biol., Paris, 1913, pp. 663-4) makes a comparative study and an interpretation of the spiral, rod-like body found in many spermatozoa. He suggests axostyle and spirostyle as its name. He finds it in several amphibians; it has also been described in some reptiles, birds and mammals. He traces the development in amphibian from a simple axial rod in the nuclei of the spermatids to a twisted spiral one in the early stages of sperm formation, and finally to its partial or total disappearance in mature sperm. Its twisting in development involves both the nucleus and the cytoplasm, and thus may give a definite torsion to the whole spermatozoan. The result in the motion of the sperm is to produce a spiral course such as we see in many of the protozoa.

NERVE FIBRILS IN DENTINE

Contrary to the usual interpretation, Mummery (Proc. Roy Soc., Ser. B., 1912, p. 79) holds that the dentine of the teeth is innervated clear to its outer edge by nerve fibrils from the pulp cavity. There is a plexus over the outer surface of the pulp, and from this the neurofibrils, usually two to each tubule, enter the